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usually valuable service ; for which he was rewarded by deprivation of his command while he was in hot pursuit of the enemy.

In November, 1863, he was again ordered to West Tennessee with leave to act independently. He took with him less than three hundred men, and found less than four hundred organized troops in the region where he was to operate ; but he recruited so vigorously and his presence roused such enthusiasm that in a few weeks he had more than three thousand men in ranks, although many were imperfectly armed.

Heavy forces were at once directed against him, and in December he was compelled to retreat into North Mississippi. This movement, successfully accomplished when surrounded by four times his number, and hemmed in between swollen rivers, was a masterpiece of strategy.

In the following summer he defeated and routed the superb cavalry corps sent, under Generals W. S. Smith and Grierson, to destroy him. Then followed in quick succession a number of brilliant combats, the capture of Fort Pillow, and the termination of his service in that field with his wonderful defeat of Sturgiss.

He actively participated in General Hood's advance on Nashville, and covered the retreat, when Hood fell back, with a skill and desperate tenacity in holding men to such dangerous and demoralizing work, unequalled in the history of the war.

In the last days of the Confederacy he was pitted, with a depleted and dispirited command, against the best troops and by far the ablest opponent, General James H. Wilson, he had ever encountered ; and exhibited in his reverses even grander courage than had won his victories.

Dr. Wyeth's style is attractive, and his narrative, notwithstanding the amplitude of detail and incident, is extremely clear. He tells the story well, and vividly paints the scenes of his hero's campaigns ; and Forrest stands out from the canvas, audacious and energetic, yet vigilant and cautious ; vehement but clear-sighted and prescient, the incarnation of dauntless, sagacious, indomitable leadership.

The Making of Hawaii : A Study in Social Evolution. By WILLIAM FREMONT BLACKMAN, Professor in Yale University. (New York and London : The Macmillan Co. 1899. Pp. xii, 266.)

America in Hawaii : A History of United States Influence in the Hawaiian Islands. By EDMUND JAMES CARPENTER. (Boston : Small, Maynard and Co. 1899. Pp. xi, 275.)

The Real Hawaii, its History and Present Condition, including the True Story of the Revolution. A Revised Edition of *The Boston at Hawaii.* By LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N. (New York : Doubleday and McClure. 1899. Pp. xiii, 371.)

THERE is a fascination about the history of the Hawaiian Islands which owes its power to many causes : the political situation which they

occupied as (virtually) our one real colony, the dramatic events attending President Cleveland's attempt to reinstate the deposed queen Liliuokalani, their religious interest as the scene of the most rapid work of evangelization that has ever attended our modern missionary work, and finally the anthropological interest in the islanders and their primitive society and its institutions.

From all these standpoints, Mr. Blackman has treated the Hawaiian Islands, and in doing this has produced a really model historical and sociological monograph. His description of the people and their earlier institutions leaves nothing to be desired. Out of a great mass of material he has gathered what is reliable and important.

A number of problems bearing upon the development of society arise at once in the study of such a people. What seems to have been the origin of their religion? Two strains are traceable here. One, which the author regards as the most important, indicates ancestor-worship and is associated intimately with the primitive conception of a "double" self which is strikingly illustrated in the ideas and customs of the Hawaiians. There is beside this an indication of a conception of higher powers connected especially with the heavens and the processes of the heavens that led Fornander to find in this phase of their mythology indications of the Christian Trinity. It would be well to follow out these different lines and find how far they may be associated with different stages of social organization. Certainly the organization of religion along the lines of magic—related to the fetish and idol—gave the opportunity for the development of the Kahuna—the medicine-man—and of a priestly power, which assisted in the growth of the feudal powers of the chiefs and ultimately in the political organization of the whole group by Kamehameha. In political institutions we see a quite unique development of a comparatively highly organized state in a society which had little in industrial and commercial organization to suggest the political movement.

The Hawaiian marriage has been made the basis of a complicated theory by Westermarck. Mr. Blackman shows that Westermarck's assumption of a primitive communal marriage out of which the so-called "punaluan" family (that in which brothers and sisters to some extent shared their respective husbands and wives) goes far beyond the simplest interpretation of the facts. There is nothing in Hawaiian society to indicate that the primitive family was not generally monogamous. Meanwhile the absence of metals placed a restriction upon industrial development which did not however involve the restriction of social advance to phases which are ordinarily associated with the stone age.

The author pays an eloquent tribute to the social and intellectual qualities of this Melanesian race. Their geniality, dignity, grace and even nobility of temperament, their quickness and adaptability within certain limits, their courage and eloquence and political ability are all attested, but make only more impressive the practical extinction of the race, their institutions, and industrial and social capabilities which has followed upon but a century's contact with Western civilization.

The causes of this extinction are well stated: disease primarily, lack of ability to fit into the stress and strain of Western industrial life, change of habits in dress and food, the ravages of intemperance and the removal of most of the motives for effort and activity which had given them stimuli for life and continuous interest in it. There is hardly anything more pathetic than the rapid action of these forces upon a race gifted in many ways, kindly and hospitable to the civilization that has nearly erased them. At first came the two extremes of Western social life—the missionary representing its ideals and the sailor and wandering adventurer representing its worst vices. Neither of these helped toward the building up of the vitality of the race. The missionary brought rigid conceptions of morality that were too far distant from the social organization they attempted to reform, to accomplish what they should. Still the missionaries were practical men and brought schools as well as the gospel. They brought the trades also, but they did not preserve the industrial activities of the people, and they were powerless over against the other forces that crowded in with the whale-ships and later with the sugar industry. Those natives not killed by disease were crowded out of the life of the community by the industrious Oriental. Even the native industries of making poi—the national food—and of fishing have passed largely into Chinese hands. The native has never been trained to continuous toil and is psychically incapable of working in the cane-field. In activities where sudden bursts of action alternate with comparative quiet he has always excelled, *e. g.*, as a sailor. But in the main he has been shoved to one side, and mercilessly destroyed by the germs of disease and decay which the white man has brought with him. Out of an estimated population of from 300,000 to 400,000 at the beginning of the century there are but some 30,000 left and there is little prospect that this remnant will survive.

Notwithstanding this gloomy result the work that the missionary did cannot fail to call forth admiration. It is especially his political skill that shows the stuff he was made of. The adaptation of Western institutions which the missionaries made for the native kings, their efforts to convey social and political education with the religious, the respect and affection which they enjoyed from the monarchs and the people, are parts of a chapter out of our own social life and show the characteristics of independence, self-reliance, social and political intelligence and fundamental righteousness that have made the American nation what it is. The description of this work of the missionaries is perhaps the most valuable part of Mr. Blackman's book. Finally one must comment upon the simple and clear style on the one side and the admirable presentation of bibliography, authorities, and statistics on the other which make the work almost perfect in its kind.

Mr. Carpenter's *America in Hawaii* is a correct and condensed statement of the political relations of the two countries culminating in the treaty of annexation. It contains a very admirable account, with numerous quotations, of the state papers which indicate the consistent attitude

taken by the various administrations at Washington toward Hawaii. No one can go over these without appreciating that the annexation was but the natural culmination of our policy, nor without being impressed by the evident anticipation of this by many of the men who have held the place of Secretary of State. The reader will also understand with how much surprise the Americans in Hawaii met the opposition that flamed up in some quarters against this step when it had become necessary for the continued existence of the American colony in Hawaii. Perhaps the most interesting chapters will be those describing President Cleveland's attempt to seat the deposed queen again upon the throne, and the course of the men-of-war, the *Philadelphia* and *Adams*, then stationed at Honolulu. No one in Honolulu knew how far President Cleveland had instructed his representative to go. That he wished to overawe the Provisional Government with a show of compulsion there is no doubt, for the ships cleared for action and gave the inhabitants of Honolulu reason to anticipate the forcible carrying-out of the President's policy.

“At this juncture an officer's gig was seen to put out from the ship, rowed by four sailors. In the stern was seated a junior officer of the United States Navy. Coolly and calmly, and apparently oblivious of all the excitement, he headed his boat toward the shore, landed, made his way through the throng upon the wharf, and passed along the crowded streets of the city to the dwelling of a prominent citizen and one of those most closely in touch with the interests of the Provisional Government. Alone with his host, the officer, to the surprise of the first, introduced the subject uppermost in the minds of all, and in allusion to the situation of the hour, remarked: ‘We have not yet received our final orders, and we do not know whether or not we shall receive orders to land and place the queen on the throne by force. We of the navy have no desire, of ourselves, to cause bloodshed. I perceive that you are well prepared to resist an attempt on our part to land. I think that, if such orders shall be issued to us, and our boats, with armed marines, shall put out from the ships, if you should fire a charge over our heads we should be obliged to put back and abandon our purpose’” (p. 223).

This occurrence, which the reviewer knows from his own conversation with gentlemen in Honolulu to have been a fact, is an excellent illustration of the fatuity of the whole attempt which Mr. Cleveland made to deal with a situation with which he was too little conversant.

The book as a whole is an excellent *résumé* of these first steps which we were unconsciously taking toward the East. The facts are far too little known and the history of America in Hawaii contains so many proofs of the intelligence and sagacity of our citizens when thrown under strange conditions upon their own resources that it is to be hoped it will be widely read.

Lieutenant Young's book is an enlargement of *The Boston at Hawaii*. It contains an interesting account of the landing of the marines from the *Boston* in 1893 when Liliuokalani was deposed and the Provisional Government was formed. The statement of the situation out of which this revolution arose is in the main correct, though it is the opinion of the

reviewer that far too much stress is laid upon the supposed intrigues of the English. Though England would gladly have taken possession of the islands, and though she would have been glad to see a government formed which would have strengthened ties with England, and though the British subjects there undoubtedly were working in this direction, still there has never been a period since England restored the sovereignty of the islands after the unjust aggression of Lord George Paulet in 1843, in which she has not recognized the paramount rights of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands or has been willing to take advantage of any intrigues which her subjects or others might instigate looking toward British supremacy. The reviewer feels also that the author does not do justice to the effect which the landing of the men from the *Boston* had in expediting the revolution. The attitude taken by Captain Wiltse was theoretically correct. His troops were landed, ostensibly, to protect American property, and he assured the marshal that he would remain neutral, though fighting in the streets was to be checked. On the other hand there can be no question that, in the minds of the native supporters of the Queen and even in her own mind, the moral force of the United States and probably the material force of her man-of-war was on the side of the revolution. Yet no one who was acquainted with the character and determination of the men behind the revolution and understood the cause which they supported could question that they would have carried through what they had undertaken without assistance material or moral. It is hard to say that the minister, Mr. Stevens, was not justified in view of these circumstances in calling upon Captain Wiltse to land his men. A great deal of valuable material has been piled into this book. But it is not very satisfactorily arranged or digested, and the tone of much of it is too belligerent and at times even flippant.

History of American Coinage. By DAVID K. WATSON. (New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. Pp. xx, 278.)

In the expanding literature of money one is naturally compelled to ask of any new book its *raison d'être*. A welcome would be granted to the work which should present new material for testing old principles, or old principles in new lights, or even give a glimpse of new principles. But good paper and type ought not to be used to multiply the same statements of familiar facts which have already been long before the public. A new treatise on a hackneyed topic should have a commanding quality arising from exceptional brilliance of exposition, or the variety of new points of view, to make it welcome. It is not sufficient that it is the honest effort of an "earnest worker."

The title of the book is misleading. It is not a thorough-going, or even popular, treatise on American coinage ; it does not give matters of coinage technical treatment, nor even any preponderant attention. In reality it is a history of monetary legislation and policy in the United States relating to gold and silver. And some excellent features are to be